L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	0	436/973.ccls.	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:42
2	254	435/973.ccls.	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:42
3	2	435/973.ccls. and influenza adj2 A	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:43
4	2	(435/973.ccls. and influenza adj2 A) and influenza adj2 B	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:44
5	1850	422/58.ccls.	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:45
6	4	422/58.ccls. and influenza adj2 A	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:46
7	2	(422/58.ccls. and influenza adj2 A) and influenza adj2 B	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:46
8	1900	422/56.ccls.	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:46
9	10	422/56.ccls. and influenza adj2 A	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:47
10	5	(422/56.ccls. and influenza adj2 A) and influenza adj2 B	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:48
11	435	436/809.ccls.	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:48
12	2	436/809.ccls. and influenza adj2 A	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:49
13	4	436/809.ccls. and influenza adj2 B	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:50
14	3114	436/518.ccls.	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:50
15	25	436/518.ccls. and influenza adj2 A	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:51
16	10	(436/518.ccls. and influenza adj2 A) and influenza adj2 B	USPAT	2004/02/23 10:51

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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

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=> b ca
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 19 Feb 2004 VOL 140 ISS 9
FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Feb 2004  (20040219/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.


=> s murine monoclonal antibod?
         95111 MURINE
        121491 MONOCLONAL
        384671 ANTIBOD?
L1        2890 MURINE MONOCLONAL ANTIBOD?
                 (MURINE(W)MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBOD?)

=> s l1 and influenza a
         17692 INFLUENZA
      17051269 A
          5612 INFLUENZA A
                 (INFLUENZA(W)A)
L2           4 L1 AND INFLUENZA A

=> d ti ab 1-4

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CA  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI   Production and characterization of a human recombinant monoclonal Fab
     fragment specific for  ***influenza***  ***A***  viruses
AB   A human recombinant monoclonal Fab fragment that specifically recognizes
     all the  ***influenza***  ***A***  virus strains tested was produced
     in transformed Escherichia coli using the phage display technique.  No
     strain of influenza B virus reacted with it.  It was purified after four
     cycles of panning and by a single passage through an immunoaffinity
     column.  About 1 mg of pure monoclonal antibody was obtained from 1 L of
     culture medium in 3 working days.  The Fab fragment reacted with a viral
     27-kDa protein, which could reasonably be a matrix protein.  Indirect
     immunofluorescence tests performed on virus-infected MDCK cells showed
     that this Fab fragment was at least equally efficient as other com.
```

monoclonal antibody-based systems in detecting ***influenza*** ***A*** viral infections. The potential advantages of human recombinan Fabs on ***murine*** ***monoclonal*** ***antibodies*** are discussed.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Application of subtype-specific monoclonal antibodies for rapid detection and identification of ***influenza*** ***A*** and B viruses
AB We established a rapid method for the identification of ***influenza*** ***A*** and B virus strains: the peroxidase-antiperoxidase (PAP) staining method with two subtype-specific ***murine*** ***monoclonal*** ***antibodies*** , C179 (H1 and H2 specific) and F4 (H3 specific), and an anti-influenza B virus rabbit polyclonal serum. The types and subtypes of 160 strains were examd., and 158 strains were identified to be the same by the hemagglutination-inhibition (HI) test and the PAP method. In contrast to the results by the HI test, two strains were revealed to be a mixt. of two subtypes (H1 and H3) by the PAP method, which was confirmed by plaque cloning. We further analyzed clin. specimens by the PAP method by directly inoculating specimens into Madin-Darby canine kidney cells in microplates. After 40 h of incubation, the types and subtypes of viruses in 52 or 152 specimens were clearly identified. Since the reactivities of the two monoclonal antibodies are not influenced by the antigenic drift of influenza virus, the newly developed method should be applicable not only for rapid diagnosis but also for the epidemiol. study of influenza.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Probing the idiotype/anti-idiotype antibody interaction with a set of synthetic peptide homologs
AB Anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies were raised against two ***murine*** ***monoclonal*** ***antibodies*** (mAb 1/1 and mAb 2/1) which recognize two distinct and well-characterized epitopes on a 24-residue synthetic peptide representing part of the hemagglutinin (HA) of influenza virus. A monoclonal anti-Id antibody, specific for mAb 2/1, could bind to mAb 2/1 when the paratope of the latter was occupied with peptide, indicating that this anti-Id antibody is directed to a framework idiotope. In contrast, an anti-Id mAb derived from mAb 1/1-immunized mice was inhibited in its binding to Id by the parent peptide and also by the heptapeptide NVPEKQT which constitutes the epitope recognized by mAb 1/1. The small size of this synthetic peptide eliminates the possibility of significant steric inhibition in the system, and establishes that this mAb is a true paratope-directed anti-Id antibody. The interaction of this anti-Id mAb with the paratope of mAb 1/1 in the presence of a set of peptide homologs of the epitope was also examd. A peptide as short as 5 residues, which contains two of the three irreplaceable residues of the epitope, could inhibit binding between the two mAbs.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI A dominant idiotype in the antibody response against the influenza virus hemagglutinin. Serum and in situ analyses
AB PY206 is an idiotype (Id) assocd. with a BALB/c ***murine*** ***monoclonal*** ***antibody*** described as being specific for the ***influenza*** ***A*** virus hemagglutinin. However, prodn. of this Id by BALB/c mice immunized with influenza is low. The PY206 Id is a dominant component of the anti-influenza antibody response in C57BL/6J strain mice infected intranasally with the ***influenza*** ***A*** /Hong Kong/168/(H3N2)[R] X-31 virus. High PY206 Id expression was linked to the IgHb Ig allotype locus. PY206 Id+ antibody-forming cells were identified in situ in cryostat sections of lymphoid tissues and idiotypic heterogeneity was identified among PY206+ B cells. Uninfected adult C57BL/6J mice had PY206 Id in their serum that lacked influenza binding specificity. In situ anal. of prenatal and neonatal spleen of uninfected C57BL/6J mice showed that the expansion of PY206 Id+ B cells occurred

early in development. PY206+ cells were demonstrated in the lungs of influenza-infected mice but not in normal mice, establishing the capability to study this B cell population in the lung. This model offers the opportunity to manipulate the anti- ***influenza*** ***A*** virus hemagglutinin B cell response and to study the proliferation and migration of influenza-specific B cells in their native tissue environments.

=> d all 1-2

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 139:321903 CA
ED Entered STN: 13 Nov 2003
TI Production and characterization of a human recombinant monoclonal Fab fragment specific for ***influenza*** ***A*** viruses
AU Desogus, Alessandra; Burioni, Roberto; Ingianni, Angela; Bugli, Francesca; Pompei, Raffaello; Fadda, Giovanni
CS Sezione di Microbiologia Applicata, Dipartimento di Scienze e Tecnologie Biomediche, and Biotecne, Universita di Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy
SO Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (2003), 10(4), 680-685
CODEN: CDIMEN; ISSN: 1071-412X
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
CC 15-3 (Immunochemistry)
AB A human recombinant monoclonal Fab fragment that specifically recognizes all the ***influenza*** ***A*** virus strains tested was produced in transformed Escherichia coli using the phage display technique. No strain of influenza B virus reacted with it. It was purified after four cycles of panning and by a single passage through an immunoaffinity column. About 1 mg of pure monoclonal antibody was obtained from 1 L of culture medium in 3 working days. The Fab fragment reacted with a viral 27-kDa protein, which could reasonably be a matrix protein. Indirect immunofluorescence tests performed on virus-infected MDCK cells showed that this Fab fragment was at least equally efficient as other com. monoclonal antibody-based systems in detecting ***influenza*** ***A*** viral infections. The potential advantages of human recombinan Fabs on ***murine*** ***monoclonal*** ***antibodies*** are discussed.
ST Fab antibody ***influenza*** ***A*** virus phage display
IT Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); DGN (Diagnostic use); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fragments, Fab fragments; prodn. and characterization of a human recombinant monoclonal Fab fragment specific for ***influenza*** ***A*** viruses)
IT Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); DGN (Diagnostic use); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(heavy chain; prodn. and characterization of a human recombinant monoclonal Fab fragment specific for ***influenza*** ***A*** viruses)
IT Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); DGN (Diagnostic use); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(light chain; prodn. and characterization of a human recombinant monoclonal Fab fragment specific for ***influenza*** ***A*** viruses)
IT Proteins

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(matrix, 27-kDa; prodn. and characterization of a human recombinant monoclonal Fab fragment specific for ***influenza*** ***A*** viruses)

IT Human
Influenza ***A*** virus
Phage display
(prodn. and characterization of a human recombinant monoclonal Fab fragment specific for ***influenza*** ***A*** viruses)

RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 128:202642 CA
ED Entered STN: 21 Apr 1998
TI Application of subtype-specific monoclonal antibodies for rapid detection and identification of ***influenza*** ***A*** and B viruses

AU Ueda, Minoru; Maeda, Akiko; Nakagawa, Naoko; Kase, Tetsuo; Kubota, Ritsuko; Takakura, Hikaru; Ohshima, Atsushi; Okuno, Yoshinobu
CS Biotechnology Research Laboratories, Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd., Shiga, Japan

SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology (1998), 36(2), 340-344
CODEN: JCMIDW; ISSN: 0095-1137
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)

AB We established a rapid method for the identification of ***influenza*** ***A*** and B virus strains: the peroxidase-antiperoxidase (PAP) staining method with two subtype-specific ***murine*** ***monoclonal*** ***antibodies*** , C179 (H1 and H2 specific) and F4

(H3 specific), and an anti-influenza B virus rabbit polyclonal serum. The types and subtypes of 160 strains were examd., and 158 strains were identified to be the same by the hemagglutination-inhibition (HI) test and the PAP method. In contrast to the results by the HI test, two strains were revealed to be a mixt. of two subtypes (H1 and H3) by the PAP method, which was confirmed by plaque cloning. We further analyzed clin. specimens by the PAP method by directly inoculating specimens into Madin-Darby canine kidney cells in microplates. After 40 h of incubation, the types and subtypes of viruses in 52 or 152 specimens were clearly identified. Since the reactivities of the two monoclonal antibodies are not influenced by the antigenic drift of influenza virus, the newly developed method should be applicable not only for rapid diagnosis but also for the epidemiol. study of influenza.

ST influenza virus identification monoclonal antibody

IT ***Influenza*** ***A*** virus
Influenza B virus
(application of subtype-specific monoclonal antibodies for rapid detection and identification of ***influenza*** ***A*** and B viruses)

IT Antibodies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal, C179 and F49; application of subtype-specific monoclonal antibodies for rapid detection and identification of ***influenza*** ***A*** and B viruses)

IT 9003-99-0, Peroxidase
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(application of subtype-specific monoclonal antibodies for rapid detection and identification of ***influenza*** ***A*** and B viruses)

RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:34:43 ON 23 FEB 2004)

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 13:35:00 ON 23 FEB 2004
L1 2890 S MURINE MONOCLONAL ANTIBOD?
L2 4 S L1 AND INFLUENZA A

=> s l1 and influenza B
17692 INFLUENZA
1363178 B

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          1046 INFLUENZA B
                 (INFLUENZA(W)B)
L3           2 L1 AND INFLUENZA B

=> s l3 not l2
L4           0 L3 NOT L2

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